Directorate of Public Safety

1 Apr, 02

Secretary of the Treasury Paul O'Neill Puts Safety before "Money "

Secretary O'Neill brings his positive safety experience from ALCOA:

From The United States Mint Pressroom --- Philadelphia Plant Continues to Focus on Addressing Safety - Last year, from January 22, 2001 to June 11, 2001, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) conducted a comprehensive inspection of the U.S. Mint manufacturing facility in Philadelphia. The results received in an OSHA notice on February 27, 2002 (OSHA-2H), cited the Mint facility in Philadelphia for noncompliance on 139 specific items. The Philadelphia facility has either permanently addressed or taken effective interim measures for 136 of those items.

The Mint constantly strives to be a model government agency that matches world-class business practices in every facet of its work, most importantly, safety. The Mint is committed to ensuring a safe and healthy workplace for its employees, and believes that people should not work in conditions in which they could get hurt. To that end, the Director of the Mint has directed that a thorough review of the entire Philadelphia facility begin immediately.

"The safety and well being of every employee across the Mint is of paramount importance," said U.S. Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore. "The majority of these issues have already been addressed. Nevertheless, I have directed a top to bottom review of the entire Philadelphia facility. The Mint will continue to work collaboratively with OSHA to immediately address any and all outstanding issues." Therefore, as of March 4, 2002, and until any safety concerns are addressed in a satisfactory manner, the Philadelphia facility will suspend production. All employees of the Philadelphia facility will continue to report to work and give their full time and attention to safety, retraining on all safety programs and procedures, and improving the housekeeping and cleanliness standards of the facility. We remain committed to working together to not only address every concern, but to create a showcase for best practices in the public sector. Throughout this process, the Mint will continue to work closely with OSHA to immediately address any and all outstanding issues. The Mint will subsequently invite OSHA to return to the plant to review and verify all actions taken to ensure a safe and healthy workplace. The Mint will continue to meet all orders for coinage without interruption, given that coin demand is at a low level and inventories of coin are at sufficient levels in the Federal Reserve System. "The safety of our employees and the workplace is a priority and we evaluate our programs, performance, and training on an ongoing basis. We are taking this opportunity to thoroughly review our programs Mint-wide including all of our manufacturing plants," said Brad Cooper, Associate Director of Manufacturing.

Have you ever wondered how you were going to get where you wanted to in life, or how you are going to be as successful as you want to be? Well take a look at these Seven Principles for Achieving Success and you may find some answers.

Click on the icon and say yes two times then click on OK

Achieving Success.pdf

The following is a synopsis of a few of the accidents OSHA investigated during the past few months:
Do you do any of these jobs?

A 49-year-old worker was fatally injured when a scissor lift tipped over. The worker and his son were in a raised scissor lift painting the cinder block wall in the truck bay/dock area above a closed overhead dock door. The door was not secured. When the overhead door was opened; the worker fell with the lift and sustained fatal injuries.

A 40-year-old auto technician was hospitalized with severe burns. A flash fire occurred during replacement of a fuel pump.

A 30 year old mechanic was killed when the trailer he was working on slid into the trailer parked next to his. The mechanic died from multiple injuries to the body, caused by being crushed between the two trailers.

GENERAL RULES FOR RIGGING COMMON EQUIPMENT

"Rigging," in its broadest sense, refers to the use of rope, chains, cables, etc., for lifting, securing, or hauling. Remember, accidents immediately related to inferior or defective rigging occurs quite frequently. There are two basic considerations. The first is the procurement and use of adequate rigging. The second is one of ensuring that the rigging is replaced when it becomes excessively worn, deteriorated, etc.

. Fiber ropes used to support humans must be inspected when they are installed and at frequent intervals thereafter. They should be inspected visually for abrasions, broken fibers, cuts, fraying, and deterioration caused by acids or corrosive substances. Ropes, which are found to be damaged, must be removed from service. When fiber ropes are not in use, they must be stored in dry, well-ventilated places, supported on slats or hung in loose coils. Fiber ropes used to hoist sharp objects will be protected by pads placed between the load and the ropes. Workers will be careful to use the proper knots and hitches when hoisting or otherwise handle materials with ropes.

Wire rope is manufactured with different numbers of strands and numbers of wires to the strand, varying according to intended purpose. Hoisting rope is made of 6 strands with 19 wires (written 6 x 19) to the strands. A special flexible hoisting rope is made of 6 strands with 37 wires (6 x 37) each. A rope with 8 strands and 19 wires is designed for extra flexibility. The standard transmission or haulage rope is 6 strands and 7 wires per strand. This rope is stiffer than the others, because its wires are larger and do not wear through as quickly.

Since wire ropes are manufactured from many different grades of metal (including iron, cast steel, mild plow steel, and plow steel) and in so many different strands and wires per strand, it would be useless to print tables of their breaking strength and safe loads here. We do want to point out that there is quite a difference between breaking strength and maximum safe working load (tons). A ¼-inch cast steel, 6 x 7 haulage rope has a breaking strength of 2 tons and the maximum safe working load is 0.40 ton. A ½-inch wire rope of 6 x 7 has a breaking strength of 7.5 tons and a safe load factor of only 1.5 tons.
We cite these examples only to acquaint you with the ropes. It is to your advantage to check the size of cables (wire rope) used so that you will know if the cables are being misused. Wire ropes will be inspected at regular intervals and will be kept in good working conditions.

Causes of deterioration: Deterioration of wire ropes may be the result of many causes, but the following factors are the more predominant one's.

Wear –particularly on the "crown" or outside of the wire rope from contact with sheaves and/or drums.

Corrosion - particularly of the interior wires, indicated by "pitting." This condition is difficult to detect and is highly dangerous.

Kinks - acquired due to improper installation of a new rope, hoisting with slack on the rope, etc. A kink cannot be removed without creating a weak spot.

Fatigue - sometimes referred to as metal fatigue - may be indicated by a square break (a break showing granular structure). This is generally caused by excessive bending stresses from sheaves and drums with a small radius, whipping, vibration, pounding and torsional stresses (weight strains).

Drying out - lack of lubrication, often hastened by heat and operating pressure.

Overloading - including dynamic overloading if acceleration and deceleration are factors of importance.

Over winding - drum crushing caused by uncontrolled multiple wrapping.

Mechanical abuse - such as pinching down and cutting wires or dragging ropes. The safety and efficiency of hoisting rope gear can be greatly increased by the use of sheaves and drums of suitable size and design, by proper lubrication, and by good maintenance of the rope and the hoisting equipment.

Chains. Chains used for heavy work are subject to deterioration, both apparent and invisible. The links of the chain wear, and repeated use causes cracks to form in localized areas and spread until weakened links fail. Occasional lubrication can reduce chain wear. Thus lubrication becomes a point of inspection.

However, lubricating a chain makes it more hazardous to work with and can increase the chance for a handling accident. A low-tension surface lubricant should be used whenever it is necessary to lubricate a chain. Alloy steel chains and hooks should never be annealed (heated and slowly cooled) or normalized because these processes reduce the hardness and, therefore, greatly reduce

the life of the chain. All hoisting chains will be inspected frequently for such defects as stretch, wear, gouge marks, open welds, or fractures indicated by very fine cracks in the links. Chains that have stretched more than 5 percent in any five-link section will be discarded, and if any link shows wear exceeding 25 percent of its original thickness, this will be sufficient reason for removing the entire chain from service. Care will be taken to avoid subjecting chains to sudden pulls when starting a load. All chain fittings will be of the size, type, and grade suitable for use with the size of chain in service. Makeshift repairs, such as splicing chains with bolts, will not be permitted, and hooks that have been bent will not be straight-ended and put back into service. A new hook, preferably a safety type, must be provided. Qualified personnel will anneal wrought iron chains at least once a year and will keep a record of each treatment. Steel chains will be returned to their manufacturers for treatment if necessary.

How To Recognize choking

Choking occurs when a foreign body blocks the airway. When the airway is completely blocked, the victim cannot get air (and oxygen) into the lungs. If the blockage is not removed, the brain and heart will be deprived of oxygen and the victim may die. If the victim's airway is completely blocked by a foreign body and the victim is responsive, immediately perform the Heimlich maneuver (abdominal thrusts). If the victim becomes unresponsive phone 911 then attempt CPR!

To determine if a responsive victim has a blocked airway, ask, " Are you choking?" Look for the **"universal distress signal"** of choking: **the victim clutches his neck between the thumb and index finger and is unable to speak.** If the victim appears to be choking, ask, "Can you speak"? If the victim's airway is completely blocked, he or she will not be able to speak - this is a sign that you must act immediately to relieve the blocked airway.

NOTE: If the victim can cough forcefully and can speak, do not interfere. A strong cough is the best way to remove the foreign object. If the victim is breathing with high-pitched noises or is struggling to breathe, PHONE 911. If the victim is responsive but cannot speak, use the Heimlich maneuver. The Heimlich maneuver quickly pushes air from the victim's lungs, forcing out the blocking object like a cork from a bottle. To perform the Heimlich maneuver:

1. Stand behind the victim and make a fist with one hand.
2. Place the thumb side of the fist on the victim's abdomen, slightly above the naval and below the breastbone.
3. Grasp the fist with you other hand and provide quick upwards thrusts into the victim's abdomen. Continue the thrusts until the object is expelled or the victim becomes unresponsive. If the victim becomes unresponsive, phone 911. Then attempt CPR. Each time you open the airway to provide rescue breaths during CPR attempt, look in the airway - if you see an object, remove it.

For all medical emergencies dial **911**.

Compaq Computer Recall

Recalled computer power, adapter cords pose fire hazard

Compaq Computer Corp. is recalling almost 600,000 AC adapters and power cords for its notebook computers. The company is reporting that at least five fires have broken out as a result of the cords overheating. No one was injured in the fires.

The recall involves AC adapters with the model numbers "PPP003SD," "PPP003" and "PP2012." The model number is printed directly under "Compaq Computer Corporation" on the AC adapter label. The adapters were included with several notebook computer models the company sold, specifically the Armada M300, Armada 3500, Armada M700, Armada E500s, Armada E500, Prosignia 170, Armada 100s, Armada 110 and Notebook 100. However, the adapters were also sold on an individual basis.

Compaq is advising anyone with the recalled adapters and power cords to stop using them immediately and contact Compaq to order a free adapter. For more information, call Compaq at (888) 302-7689, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or go to the Compaq Web site at http://www.compaq.com.

This latest recall is part of a larger recall of 1.4 million Compaq notebook AC adapters. For more information about Compaq's AC adapter replacement program, go to http://www.compaq.com/products/notebooks/adapterrecall/.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SAFETY NEWS

LOTO – No I am not talking about Powerball

What I am talking about is a Safety Program called **Lockout/Tagout**. Knowing the purpose, requirements, and proper procedures of the LO/TO Program could very well mean the difference between life and death.

LO/TO is a program designed to prevent the accidental release of stored energy (hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal, mechanical, electrical, etc.) during periods of servicing or maintenance. **Lockout,** as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), is "the placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed". **Tagout** is defined by OSHA as "the placement of a tagout device, in accordance with an established procedure to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device has been removed".

Lockout is the preferred method to isolate energy. Tags should only be used when using a lock is not an option due to the way the isolating device is made. If tags are used, they must be durable enough to withstand the environment they are placed in, must be uniform throughout the facility, and must be legible and filled out completely.

When using lockout procedures to isolate an energy source, always remember the **"one lock-one key"** concept. The only person that should have a key to the lock is the person that installed the lock. This is the only way to ensure that the lock will not be unknowingly removed by anyone other than the person working on the equipment.

If you don't know anything about LO/TO just remember this: **never remove a tag or lock or attempt to operate any equipment that has a tag or lock on it without checking with the person who installed the device.**

Know your unit's LO/TO procedures and follow them. The life you save may be your own.

Please visit the following web sites for more information about LO/TO:

OSHA website: http://www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_0147.html.

Caution at Home

Clothes Dryer Fires

How dangerous can clothes dryer be? Would it be surprising to know that 16,700 house fires were reported in 1998 due to fires started in the clothes dryer? The primary problem is when lint accumulates in the bottom of the vent pipe and blocks the flow of air causing an overheat condition. This is simple to check. Some fire safety experts recommend checking the vent every 3 months. Make sure the dryer is off first. Disconnect the vent pipe where it joins to the dryer. Feel inside the exhaust port of the dryer and remove any blockage of lint. Then check the entire vent pipe for any blockage. Another item to check is the heating coil inside the dryer itself. This normally requires a skilled technician to remove the dryer outer-casing and check for lint accumulation around the heating coil. The following web sites offer more information.

http://www.buildersbest.com/what.htm
http://www.gov.on.ca/ofm/96commun/96-031at.htm
http://homerepair.about.com/./library/applianc/bldryvnt.htm
http://www.consumeraffairs.com/recalls/dryer_fires.html

What about laundry washers?

The water hoses that connect from your home water system to your washer sometimes burst with no warning. Even when the washer is not being used. As the hoses are constantly pressurized with water, they may rupture over time. Imagine leaving the house and have a hose spew water onto the floor for 1 hour, 8 hours, or a day, or a weekend, or a week. Most experts recommend replacing washer hose once every 2 or 3 years. There are steel braided hoses and "flood-stop" hoses available on the market. The following web sites offer more information.

http://www.handymanwire.com/articles/washermaintenance.html
http://www.cpcusociety.org/consumer/water.shtml

We check other things in our homes for fire prevention, our appliances deserve the same attention. □

LANE & VIRGINA MAID CEDAR CHEST RECALL

WASHINGTON, D.C. - In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), The Lane Co., of AltaVista, Va., is calling for a renewed search for cedar chests to replace their locks. In 1996, Lane recalled 12 million chests with lids that automatically latch shut when closed, following reports of six children suffocating inside the chests. CPSC and Lane have since become aware of another suffocation

death and two near fatalities to children who became entrapped in the chests when the lid closed and automatically latched shut.

All "Lane" and "Virginia Maid" brand cedar chests manufactured between 1912 and 1987 need to have their locks replaced. The chests are often handed down through families, and it is likely that many were purchased second-hand.

Lane is providing new locks, free of charge, that will prevent entrapments because they do not automatically latch shut when the lid is closed. The new locks are easy to install by consumers in their homes.

To prevent another tragedy, CPSC and Lane are urging consumers to check their "Lane" and "Virginia Maid" brand cedar chests. The brand name "Lane" or "Virginia Maid" is located inside the cedar chest. If the lid latches shut without depressing a button on the outside of the chest, the lock needs to be replaced. Contact Lane toll-free at (888) 856-8758 anytime or access their web site at www.lanefurniture.com/newlock/cpsc.htm to order the free replacement lock. Consumers should have the chest's serial and style numbers, which are branded on the outside bottom or back of the chest, available when contacting Lane.

Consumers can also view a video clip about this recall. This is in" streaming video" format.

http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/images/film.gif
http://www.cpsc.gov/vnr/asfroot/lane.asx
http://www.cpsc.gov/trans/lane.html
http://www.cpsc.gov/streaming.html

Electrical Safety in the Workplace

Electricity is a wonderful thing to have. It is often taken for granted (unless you live in California). It's like magic! You walk into a dark room, flip the light switch, and the light comes on. You go to the refrigerator; everything is nice and cold. You grab yesterday's leftovers and put them in the microwave. After a few minutes you're ready to eat. Electricity makes our lives easier, but it also has a dark side. Electricity is just waiting for the chance to get someone who lets his or her guard down. Whether it's the office worker with ten power cords wrapped around their feet under the desk, or a worker in the labs who is using a portable power tool, letting your guard down can lead to disaster.

The common hazards of electricity are:

- **Shock**, which occurs when electricity flows through parts of the body.
- **Burns**, which are usually caused by excessively hot electrical conductors or arc blasts.
- **Explosions**, which are caused when electricity provides a source of ignition in an explosive environment, and
- **Fires**, most commonly caused by deterioration of insulation on bad or old wiring.

Never attempt to work on electrical equipment unless you are qualified to do so. Before you plug in a piece of equipment, inspect it to ensure everything works as it was designed. Throw away that old extension cord in the closet with the broken ground prong. Make sure your computer power cords are not frayed or run under the carpet. If you are using electrical equipment around sources of water, be sure it is plugged into a GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupt) outlet. Do not use an extension cord as a substitute for permanent wiring. If you have more equipment than outlets, call your facility manager and request an additional outlet. Also remember to turn equipment off when not in use (except for computers). The equipment will last longer and it will help conserve energy.

These are just a few of the common hazards found while doing inspections in workplaces here at Fort Dix. Take a look around your workplace and eliminate these hazards before these hazards eliminate you!

The Army has as of 1 Oct 2001 made minor changes to the classification of accidents. If you are required to fill out accident reports you may want to review this information.

(Click on the icon and say yes two times then click on OK)

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SAFETY NEWS

Accident Categories
Test 120 _ 120.pdf

ID Badges, Ties, Clothing Cords may become a Safety Hazard

If you wear an Identification tag or any other piece of jewelry or clothing around your neck (tie, jacket with cord, chain, scarf etc.) please be aware that these can get caught in moving equipment such as shredders, elevator doors, machinery etc. and cause a hazard to your neck. Stories exist where necks have been broken or people strangled in seconds from such occurrences.

As a precautionary measure, make sure the chain or lanyard you wear around your neck has a **"breakaway" safety feature**. If the badge gets caught in moving machinery, the lanyard will separate under a mild strain or yank at the **breakaway joint**. There are several types of lanyards that do this, the important thing is to be sure your chain or lanyard has one.
If you work around moving machinery, always remove ties, clothing with cords, or any other item that could get caught in the equipment. I'll spare you from the gory pictures, but remember that this includes rings and other jewelry too!

Check out the following supplier for breakaway safety lanyards:
http://www.lanyardsupply.com/

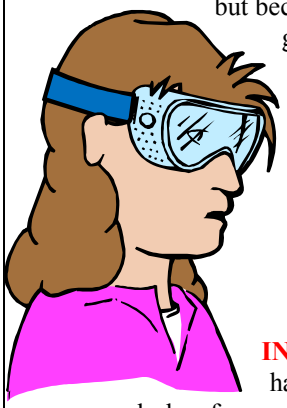
You can also find some at http://www.labsafety.com **with a search on "Breakaway Badge".**

(I'm not saying you have to use any of these. They are for the sole purpose of giving you an idea of what's available.)

GET THE RIGHT GOGGLES FOR THE JOB

Goggles protect your eyes from all angles, so it makes sense that goggles would be the best kind of eye protection for any job. But not all goggles are alike, and choosing the wrong type might increase your risk of injury. Here is a list to help you match goggle types to the appropriate applications.

DIRECT-VENTED GOGGLES---have holes on the frame that allow air to circulate. The holes help to reduce fogging, but because they also allow liquid splashes to go directly into the eyes, this style should be worn only for impact protection; they are inappropriate for liquids, vapors, fine dusts, mists or sprays.



INDIRECT-VENTED GOGGLES---have protected air passages that keep splashes from getting inside, making them suitable for both impact and splash protection, but still inappropriate for vapors, fine dusts, mists or sprays. The air passage holes allow air circulation, but fogging can still occur. An anti-fog lens work best to minimize fogging.

NON-VENTED GOGGLES---provide the most protection. They can be used for protection against vapors, mists, fumes, impact and splashes, but because there is

no air exchange, fogging can be a significant problem. An anti-fog lens is critical and the lens coating should be renewed frequently with anti-fog sprays or solutions.

For additional protection, always wear a **face shield** in addition to goggles when splash hazards are present. Foam padding on the goggle seals can add comfort, but the padding will also absorb splashes. This could result in chemical burns to the face or eye injuries. Never use goggles with foam-padded seals for splash protection.

EYE INJURIES

Ordinary activities can cause extraordinary injuries.
Many eye injuries are preventable if people use safety precautions and a little common sense.

- Check for rocks and debris before using a lawn mower or trimmer.
- Wear eye protection and use extreme caution when using bungee cords, which have become an increasingly common cause of eye injuries.
- Keep a pair of safety glasses or goggles with your automobile jumper cables and use them!!
- Be careful with household chemicals. Always wear goggles, read instructions carefully, work in a well-ventilated area, and point the nozzle away from you.
- When outside, always wear sunglasses that block 99-100% of UV-A and UV-B rays.

HOW CAN EYE INJURIES BE PREVENTED?

- Always wear effective eye protection. OSHA standards require that employers provide workers with suitable eye protection. To be effective, the eyewear must be of the appropriate type for the hazard encountered and properly fitted. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) survey showed that 94% of the injuries to workers

wearing eye protection resulted from objects or chemicals going around or under the protector. Eye protective devices should allow for air to circulate between the eye and the lens. Only 13 workers injured while wearing eye protection reported breakage.

- Nearly one-fifth of the injured workers with eye protection wore face shields or welding helmets. However, only six percent of the workers injured while wearing eye protection wore goggles, which generally offer better protection for the eyes. Best protection is afforded when goggles are worn with face shields.
- Better training and education. BLS reported that most workers were hurt while doing their regular jobs. Workers injured while not wearing protective eyewear most often said they believed it was not required by the situation. Even though the vast majority of employers furnished eye protection at no cost to employees, about 40% of the workers received no information on where and what kind of eyewear should be used.
- Maintenance: Eye protection devices must be properly maintained. Scratched and dirty devices reduce vision, cause glare and may contribute to accidents.

If you have any questions on Protective Eye wear please call the Safety Office at 609-562-2900 and someone will be happy to assist you.

Your supervisor is required to ensure you have the proper personal protective equipment or PPE to protect you from hazards on the job. However, it is YOUR responsibility to wear it. Remember, the OSHA regulations were written in blood. Don't become the lesson that others learn from.

Wet Weather Kills

Every year people are killed because they don't understand how to deal with wet weather. Flowing water can sweep away a car or truck in seconds. Take a look at this and protect yourself and your family.

Wet Weather Hazards.pps

Learn and Live

CELL PHONES CAN KILL

MobilePhones-12Mar02.pps

According to the Fire Safety Inspectors cell phones are not rated for use in the vicinity of flammable vapors. IAW National Fire Codes all equipment used in the vicinity of flammable vapors must be rated for that use. If you look in your cell phone instruction manual most state not to use the phone where flammable vapors are present. The cell phone manual I received with the government phone I was issued states in a section on the back of the second page under the title "Potentially Unsafe Areas"

in a paragraph titled "Potentially Explosive Atmospheres" the following:

"Turn off your phone when you are in any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere. Obey all signs and instructions. Sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire, resulting in bodily injury or death.

Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often, but not always clearly marked. They include:

* Fueling areas such as gas stations
* Below decks on boats
* Transfer or storage facilities for fuel or chemicals
* Vehicles using liquefied petroleum gas, such as propane or butane
* Areas where the air contains chemicals or particles such as grain, dust, or metal powders
* Any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle engine"

NEW COMPUTER BASED TRAINING

We have recently installed some new CD's at the Digital Training Facility. We now have 31 Safety training CD's available for you to use in acquiring the safety training you need. Below is listed those CD's. For more information or to make an appointment to do training contact Ms. Mary Price at 609-562-2379

U.S. Army Explosive Safety Course (AMMO-63)
Introduction to Ammunition (AMMO-45)
HAZMAT Familiarization & Safety in Transportation – (AMMO-67)
Military Munitions Rule 2 Training (MR 2)
Class V Issue & Turn-In Processing Procedures (AMMO-64)
Radioactive Material Handling Safety (Modules 1-4)
Basics of Naval Explosives Hazard Control (AMMO-18)
Naval Explosives Safety Supervisors/Managers Orientation (AMMO-49)
Incident Command System (ICS)
Introduction to Risk Management **Shipboard Explosives Safety** (AMMO-69)
Risk Management Chain Teaching **OSHA 600 Collateral Duty Safety & Health** (Basic Training Course)
Safety, Health & Environmental Management Training for Field Activities
Wheeled Vehicle Accident Avoidance

Additionally we have 17 Coastal training CD's that are also available for your use. Those are: ERGONOMICS, OFFICE SAFETY, WALKING WORKING SURFACES, FALL PROTECTION, BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS, STAIRWAYS & LADDERS, FIRE SAFETY, TRENCHING & SHORING, HEARING PROTECTION, CONFINED SPACE ENTRY, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, SAFETY ORIENTATION, ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION, ELECTRICAL SAFETY, LOCKOUT TAGOUT, RESPIRATORY PROTECTION, and HYDROGEN SULFIDE / SULFUR DIOXIDE.

And finally for those of you who need to teach your personnel how to properly secure a load to a flatbed trailer we also have an exportable "Load Securement" training package that you can check out. For more information contact me, Leo Falanga, at 609-562-2900